

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 2152.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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RUBBER  
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## AUSTRALIAN PLAQUE NEWS

### General Improvement of Situation.

### PRECAUTIONS AT SYDNEY

#### Conference of Premiers--Report From Noumea--Action of Queensland.

ADELAIDE, Feb. 1.—There have been no fresh developments in connection with the bubonic plague here, and the hospital has been practically declared open again.

SYDNEY, Feb. 1.—A suspicious case of illness, believed to be bubonic plague, has been under observation in Sydney since Saturday. A man named Arthur Payne, aged 35, a carter employed at the Central wharf, and residing at Dawes Point, complained of being unwell last Friday, and of having severe pains in his stomach. This was attributed to the warm weather, but the next day he became delirious, and he has been under observation ever since. It was decided today, in order to have the man more completely under observation, to take him to the quarantine station.

The premises in which the man resided were immediately disinfected, and anything which might carry infection ordered to be destroyed. Dr. Thompson, the president of the Board of Health, states that Payne and his family were quarantined at his suggestion, in order to be on the safe side. At the same time he admits that if the medical men had not been on the lookout for the disease, it is probable that such action would not have been taken.

It was reported this morning that the members of the Payne family are all well at the quarantine station. The patient was removed to the hospital immediately on arrival. He left the launch apparently very weak, and is now reported to have a large lump in the groin.

**Precautions at Sydney.**

Further precautions have been taken by disinfecting Payne's premises and surroundings. The Board of Health ascertained today that Payne and his family had been visited by certain of their friends within the past few days, and it was considered desirable, in order to leave no stone unturned to stamp out the plague, that these persons should also be quarantined. This was done. The names of these persons are: Mrs. Holmes (mother of Mrs. Payne), and her daughter, Mary Ann Holmes; Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, and Harold Holmes, aged 5 (grandson of Mrs. Holmes). None of these people showed the slightest trace of disease, and their removal to the quarantine station was simply carried out as an extra precaution against the spread of infection. They are all residents of the neighborhood of Dawes Point, Ferry Lane, near Dawes Point, from which the supposed case of bubonic plague was removed to the quarantine station yesterday, bore a somewhat deserted appearance today. All but those persons who had business in the immediate vicinity of Payne's residence had considered it advisable to give the house which had been occupied by the Payne family as wide berth as possible. A strict watch is kept on the premises by constables, who are relieved every four hours, all night and day.

Whether Payne is really a bubonic plague patient or not cannot be definitely ascertained from the health authorities, who are extremely reticent regarding the matter. It is not supposed that any case of plague has been introduced either from South Australia or New Caledonia. It is rather surmised that rats escaping from some vessels arriving here from Mauritius brought the plague ashore, and that it has been communicated to Payne from a flea or some other insect which had first been in contact with an infected rat. The health authorities evidently have some theory which takes into account rats as a means of spreading the plague, as they have resolved to solicit the co-operation of the men engaged in connection with shipping in informing them of any noteworthy circumstances relative to heavy mortality among rats, or any disposition among these vermin to desert one district for another.

**Premiers' Conference.**

SYDNEY, Feb. 1.—At the Premiers' Conference today, attention was given to the bubonic plague and the measures which should be adopted for coping with any outbreak which might occur. It was resolved, in respect of any suspicious cases, such as had arisen at Adelaide and Sydney, that every precaution should be taken in each of the other colonies, while in the event of it being determined that any case of true plague existed in any one colony each colony should adopt such measures as it might consider desirable for protecting itself. It was also agreed that each colony which might be affected by true plague should supply all information to the others respecting

## MAJOR-GEN. WHEELER ABOARD THE WARREN



MAJOR-GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER AND DAUGHTER.

Fighting Joe Wheeler is with us again. He and his daughter are passengers aboard the transport Warren, which arrived from Manila by way of Guam yesterday. General Wheeler is in very good health and regrets exceedingly not being able to come ashore and renew acquaintance with many whom he pleasantly remembers from his last visit. After seeing plenty of hard service in the Philippines, the fighting representative from Alabama is on his way home to take his seat in Congress. He sends his aloha to friends ashore.

the outbreak, and any developments which might take place.

A Melbourne Opinion.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 1.—Dr. Gresswell, chairman of the Board of Health, has received a telegram from Dr. Thompson, president of the New South Wales Board of Health, stating that proofs are forthcoming that the man Payne is suffering from bubonic plague. He says: "I have no doubt that the patient was inoculated by a flea, of which there are visible evidences. It may be, therefore, that for the present no other human being is affected." This news confirms Dr. Gresswell's belief that now the plague has secured a foothold in the colonies its presence may be discovered in any part of the continent. Dr. Gresswell states that fleas are recognized carriers of the disease in all places where it has broken out. Sydney will not, however, be declared an infected port unless a number of persons are affected.

Report From Noumea.

The latest advices from Noumea state that from 16th instant to 23d instant five deaths occurred from the bubonic plague among kanakas, and two white people were placed under observation.

The deaths of four Chinamen from plague are reported from Noumea.

Action of Queensland.

Dr. Wray (the Government health officer) has reported to the Government that as South Australia has been declared to be infected with bubonic plague, he advised that it be proclaimed as such, and all vessels arriving in this colony from South Australia be inspected carefully by a qualified Government health officer, and be subjected to twenty-one days' quarantine if deemed necessary by that health officer. Dr. Wray also points out the necessity of guarding against the introduction of the disease overland, as he understood there was considerable intercourse between Queensland and South Australia, near Adavale, though this, he adds, is a matter for the Central Board of Health to deal with.

In connection with the recommendations of the Board of Health and the advice of the Government medical officer, the Chief Secretary has issued instructions that the health officers at Maryborough, Bundaberg, Mackay, and Townsville are to be specially urged to make the most careful inspection of all labor vessels and others coming from infected or suspected islands or ports before granting pratique. He has also decided that twenty-one days be the period, counting from the day of departure from an infected port or from the convalescence or recovery or death of the last case, if any, on board. Mr. Dickson has also given instructions that resolutions 3 and 4 of the Board of Health should be referred to the Home Secretary. These are: "That cases of plague or suspected plague be forthwith made compulsory, noticeable to the local authority and the Board of Health; and that an efficient inspection be made in the various coastal towns of the quarters inhabited by colored aliens; and that power of entry be provided officers of local authorities for that purpose." In connection with the last recommendation of the Board—which advised that it would be premature to raise the quarantine imposed on vessels arriving from Honolulu—the Chief Secretary has decided that the health officer shall report further on the first arrival of any ship or steamer from that island. The necessary steps are being taken to give effect to the instructions of the Chief Secretary, and a proclamation will probably be issued as soon as possible.

A special meeting of the Central Board of Health was held on Wednesday, at which the question of the bubonic plague was considered. There

## NO DEATHS OR CASES

### The Orders About the Pantheon Block.

### TROUBLE OUT AT KALIHI

#### Returned Japanese at the Camp Re- fuse To Work in Return for Board and Lodging.

No deaths from bubonic plague, no cases of disease, and no suspicious cases were recorded on the Board of Health's books yesterday. Thursday was the third clean day since Monday's three fatal cases.

A native, Kahiolio, aged 40, who died suddenly at his home in Paaua yesterday morning, was taken to the morgue. A postmortem examination was held in the afternoon and a death certificate and burying permit were granted to the friends of the deceased, as the death was not due to plague.

The postmortem on the Japanese, Ohata, from Pearl City, showed death to have been caused by typhoid fever.

The Board of Health spent most of the forenoon yesterday in the Pantheon block, Block 19, discussing different measures in connection with the buildings. The Board went thoroughly over the ground, examining everything and deciding the many questions that had come up in relation to this block and the various stores and other buildings contained therein. So many applications for permits to open for business had been received by the Board from property owners on Block 19 that the Board was anxious to come to some conclusion as soon as possible. The members took special note of all the necessary things to be done, and passed many resolutions on the field.

Pantheon Block Conclusions.

The following are the conclusions reached by the Board relative to Block 19:

All the lean-to's of the New England bakery must be torn down and new floors, probably concrete, put in the bakery proper.

The one-story lodging-house on the bakery grounds must be torn down and removed.

The two-story building on the same grounds must be renovated and cleaned.

The "Uncle Sam" restaurant on Fort street must be pulled down and destroyed.

All the washing places, privies and lean-to's back of the undertaking parlors of E. A. Williams must be removed.

New floors of impervious material, such as concrete, must be put in the Club stables and the lean-to's back of the Lum Sing grocery store, adjoining, torn down.

It appears that the Government, who are giving considerable attention to the possible introduction of the bubonic plague to Queensland, had prepared a proclamation declaring South Australia an infected place, and this would have been issued shortly; but in view of the news that there was a doubt whether the cases there were really bubonic plague, the matter was withheld. However, on Thursday Dr. Wilton Love, secretary of the Central Board of Health, received the following telegram from the president of the Central Board of Health in Sydney: "I have had occasion to isolate a wharf laborer at quarantine for observation. I regret to say that the proofs, by culture and inoculation, furnished this morning by Dr. Frank Tidwell, are complete, and that the disease is plague. I have no doubt that the patient was inoculated by a flea, of which there is visible evidence. It may be, therefore, that for the present any other human beings are unaffected. The epidemiological inquiry is being actively prosecuted; but the clinical and bacteriological work will be forwarded as soon as possible. The case is extremely mild. The household is isolated with the patient, and the house is closed."

The Board of Health in Sydney is in receipt of a letter from Jack McVeigh, in charge of the Kalihi detention camp, asking the Board to approve his actions as superintendent in issuing the order to the effect that men who return to the camp to take care of after they have been discharged therefrom, would be required to work a few hours a day (three hours) in order to earn their food and lodging.

The Board got a telephone message from Superintendent McVeigh, saying that the Japanese would not work, and otherwise ignored the regulations. The Japanese, McVeigh said, had informed him that they would not work and that he could not make them work, since the Japanese Consul had let them know that as the authorities had burned their houses it was incumbent on the Government to support them without their laboring in return.

Dr. Wood instructed Mr. McVeigh to

treat the unruly Japanese on the "no work, no eat" basis, as did Jack Atkinson at the kerosene warehouse camp, with great success.

On Tuesday Japanese Consul MINI Saito, with another member of the Japanese Consulate, called on Jack McVeigh at the Kalihi detention camp and had a talk with him and Medical Superintendent Howard on the matter of returned men. Everything went all right in the discussion until the Japanese Consul's companion said: "There is no use of talking further on this matter. This is a Government responsibility, and the Japanese will remain here as long as they desire, nor will they be made to do any work for the Government."

Mr. McVeigh explained to the Japanese gentlemen that it was the idea that the men should do a little work to pay for their food. They were getting their food and lodging for nothing and it was only fair that they should make some return. The government did not expect to make anything out of the men's work. However, the Japanese officials refused to allow their countrymen to work, although they were told that if there was no work done there would be no food forthcoming.

On Wednesday the Hawaiians and Chinese went to work but the Japanese remained in their quarters. One of those in charge at the camp called at the Japanese quarters and found the ring-leader. This man said that they had already been to work but had been told not to go on. It was all right about not giving them any food if they did not work; if the Consul did not do something for them by Thursday morning they would go to work in spite of him.

On Wednesday afternoon food was prepared for the Japanese women and children and they were sent for to come near the office, but they all went hungry or the men would not allow them to do this.

None of the Japanese went to work yesterday morning and food is still being withheld, if they want food they will have to get it from town and pay for it themselves.

It is said that Consul Saito has submitted the matter to the Foreign Office.

The Hotel Stables.

A great many of the horses and vehicles were removed from the Hawaiian Hotel stables yesterday. Prof. Ingalls in charge of the disinfecting corps was on hand early in the morning and saw to it that nothing went out of the place without a thorough disinfection. Quarantine guards were stationed at the Hotel street and Richards street entrances of the stables proper, and no one was allowed to pass, although the office was free to the ingress and egress of all who had business or inclination to go in or out.

The earth floor of the premises was sprinkled in a strong disinfecting solution and the rear flooring had been made clean as far as was possible with disinfectants. Carriages were washed in a solution of 1-500 corrosive sublimate and placed on the clean ground until called for. Before a horse could leave the stable his legs and belly were washed in disinfectants. It is not considered necessary to wash the upper portions of the animals.

Prof. Ingalls stated that he was willing to sleep in anything, that is if he could sleep in it, that went from the stables after it had passed his disinfection.

Nuuanu Street Opened.

Prof. Ingalls in order to prove the power of sulphur fumes took the reporter to several stores on Hotel street and Nuuanu street that had just opened and from which the sulphur fumes had not



# A FRESH START

No Deaths or New Cases Yesterday.

Board of Health Meeting—The Ah Chong Premises Condemned—Other Matters.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

No deaths, no cases and no suspicious cases was the clean record for the plague situation yesterday. Every effort possible is being made to trace the source of infection in Monday's three fatal plague cases. Theories have been advanced, but no absolute certainty has as yet been arrived at. The buildings condemned on Monday by the Board were burned early yesterday, the same back of the coal-sheds formerly occupied by the Hawaiian-Chinese woman and the two houses of the South Sea Island settlement, in the rear of the Opera House.

It seemed to be the general expectation that yesterday would be a clear day, as the previous history of the plague here had led people to anticipate a clear day, or several of them, after each black record day. There were sentiments of this nature overheard on the street and at the Board of Health headquarters.

Were it not that Monday's cases were so separated from each other and their histories apparently so dissimilar, it would be felt that the commencement of another ten or twelve days' clean record was at hand.

Board's Letter to Consuls.

President Wood sent the following letter to the various Consuls in the city yesterday afternoon:

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 20, 1900.

Sir: I beg to report as follows: Number of deaths from bubonic plague already reported, 50; number of deaths from bubonic plague since last report, 3. Total to date, 53.

Particulars of the three additional deaths are as follows:

Mary Kaaihue, Hawaiian-Chinese, female, aged 24. Died February 19, 1900. From Queen street, opposite Board of Health office.

Ah Chong, Chinese, male, aged 24. Died February 19, 1900. From King street, near Waikiki road.

Ah Hung, Chinese, male, aged 24. Died February 19, 1900, at pest house. Formerly worked at Hotel Stables.

Respectfully yours,

C. B. WOOD,  
President Board of Health.

Board of Health Meeting.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon the Board of Health met in the Judiciary building. All the members were present, viz: President Wood, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day, G. W. Smith, F. M. Hatch, Mr. Lowrey and Attorney-General Cooper. President Dole was also present. Superintendent Brown of the Water Works was on hand and also Mr. G. D. Gear, representing property interests in the Pantheon block.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

It was agreed that Dr. Grace of Hilo be paid the sum of \$250 per month and his passage, from the time he left Hilo until his return.

President Wood then went into the history of the Ah Hung case, the Chinaman who was taken from the Hotel Stables Monday morning and who died at the post house later in the day. Very little light had been thrown on the subject, it was almost impossible at that time to determine the source of infection. The symptoms in this case seemed to point toward infection through foodstuffs though that could not be stated definitely.

Dr. Hoffmann's Report.

Dr. Hoffmann's report was read by Dr. Wood. It is as follows: "The post mortem examination of the woman, Mary Kaaihue, who died in a house in the rear of the coal sheds, showed a very large bubo in the left axillary gland and a very small bubo in the right femoral region. Besides these bubonic indications pronounced symptoms of bronchial-pneumonia were evident."

"In the case of Ah Chong, the Chinaman who died in a house adjoining a Chinese general store on King street, near the Waikiki turn, from which Ah Chong was taken. Here everybody seemed immediately decided that the buildings should be burned. Dr. Wood picked up dried fruits and different small food articles which he put in a small tin for future examination. The premises are some of the worst as far as unhealthy and foul conditions are concerned that the city knows; they are situated on the Ii estate. A motion was quickly made, seconded and carried, condemning the store and all the adjoining houses and outhouses as insanitary, and that they be destroyed by fire. The appraiser does his work this morning; at 1 p. m. the fire department has control."

Sanitary of Seneca.

Science is always simple. It's only quackery that juggles with jargon. Medical treatment of the past dealt with "simples," the pure vegetable remedies provided by Nature. Sagwa is compounded of simples. It is purely vegetable. It is scientific, because it is based on the known curative properties of the herbs, roots, barks and nuts with which it contains. It is the most efficient blood purifier and blood builder known. Ninety per cent of diseases begin in the blood, and 90 per cent of diseases are curable by the prompt and proper use of Sagwa. It expels from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. There is no substitute for Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. Tobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

King Street Premises.

Dr. Wood reported having visited the premises on King street near the Waikiki turn, from which Ah Chong had been taken. He found the place to be a most filthy condition. Several small shacks adjoining a Chinese store comprised the infected premises. In the middle of a yard was an opium den. The place was a gambling resort and from what the doctor gathered from the people around, from twenty-five to forty persons were in the habit of living

# LEGISLATURE

Regular Session Meets And Adjourns.

The Attitude of the Senate—Views of Senator Wilder and Other Senators.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mr. Wood was of the opinion that the inspection of the district had not done all that was necessary in inspecting the place. The sub-inspector ought to have made it a point to look in rooms of all such places on each round of inspection. He thought that the inspectors and sub-inspectors should be instructed by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee to do this. Of course it was not necessary to insist on a room to room inspection in a house whose proprietor could be called upon to speak the truth.

Mr. Wood then went into the history of the Ah Hung, Hotel Stables case, which is reported in another column. There seemed to be some conflicting of statements in regard to the movements of Ah Hung. One report was to the effect that he had never left the stables, except to go home and sleep; another that he had been absent from the place four days.

The first case of plague at the Hotel Stables, which occurred January 22, was also spoken of at the meeting. No suggestions in regard to the disposition of the stables were made, however, and the matter will come up at the meeting this afternoon.

Dr. Wood reported having secured seven out of the nine Asiatics employed in the stables. Four worked at night and five in the day time. The Chinaman who died had not slept in the place as there are no sleeping accommodations in the stables. It also came up that Ah Hung, during the first quarantine, was caught in Chinatown and had gone back to the stables to work after the quarantine was raised.

Pantheon Block.

Mr. G. D. Gear, representing property interests in the Pantheon block, asked the Board to allow the New England Bakery and the Club stables to put their laces in a sanitary condition and open or business. Mr. Gear said that anything the Board desired would be done in the case of the Club stables, even to tying a concrete floor.

Dr. Wood said that the Pantheon block was in one way "the last stronghold of the enemy;" that no risks whatever should be taken.

After considerable discussion on the subject it was decided that a special meeting of the Board be called for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, on the Pantheon block grounds; that the block be thoroughly investigated by the Board and that the matter be decided then.

It was moved that Nuuanu street be opened to the public and that all the merchants on that street, who had complied with the sanitary regulations, be allowed to open their stores for business. Carried. At 6 o'clock this morning the guards will be removed, with the exception of one—to look after the safes recovered from the Chinatown fire.

A motion to the effect that the owners of the property on the corner of Beretania and Emma streets be notified to comply with sanitary regulations numbers 2, 6, 8 and 14, was also carried.

Hotel Stables Visited.

The Board then visited the Hotel Stables. Each member turned up his trousers before he entered the premises. A thorough inspection of the place was made and Dr. Wood, who had visited the place several times before, informed the other members of the Board in regard to the history of the place. He spoke of the first victim to come from the stables and pointed out the room above the stables where the man had slept.

The system of drainage on these premises is decidedly primitive; the drains have to be cleaned out by hand in a number of the stalls and the timbers of the flooring, where there is flooring, are pretty well soaked with liquid manure, not being tarred or prepared in any way. Nothing was decided by the Board here, little was said on the subject and it seemed to be the general idea to leave the final decision of what disposition was to be made of the stables, until the meeting this afternoon. The Board's visit to the stables is more fully reported in another column.

Ah Chong Place.

The members of the Board then drove out to the King street shacks near the Waikiki turn, from which Ah Chong was taken. Here everybody seemed immediately decided that the buildings should be burned. Dr. Wood picked up dried fruits and different small food articles which he put in a small tin for future examination.

The premises are some of the worst as far as unhealthy and foul conditions are concerned that the city knows; they are situated on the Ii estate. A motion was quickly made, seconded and carried, condemning the store and all the adjoining houses and outhouses as insanitary, and that they be destroyed by fire. The appraiser does his work this morning; at 1 p. m. the fire department has control.

Attitude of the Senate.

Understanding that some members of the Senate had taken some action towards holding a session late yesterday, an Advertiser reporter was sent out to interview George Manson, the clerk of the Senate, at his residence on the Waikiki road last evening.

In response to the question "What action has been taken today by the members of the Senate in regard to holding a session?" Mr. Manson said: "About 3 o'clock yesterday I casually met Hon. J. L. Kaulukou, the Speaker of the House, who informed me that some members of the House had met and adjourned until Saturday; pending advises from the United States by the next mail. He also informed me that he was very much pleased to find that the meeting Attorney-General Cooper had coincided with his views on the matter, which were that the Leileiaiature meet on the third Wednesday in February under the Constitution and ordinary instructions from President McKinley had better adjourn from day to day until such instructions were received. Further, that he understood the Attorney-General would take me-



LADYSMITH AND ONE OF THE TERRIBLE'S GUNS.

Here is a view of that part of Ladysmith in which the town hall, converted into a hospital, is located. The gun from the Terrible is one of the several that the British soldiers took into the city and which have been of incalculable service in fighting off the Boers. The silhouette is of the lady for whom Ladysmith was named.

## ITCHINESS OF THE SKIN.

ures to call a meeting of the Senate forthwith."

"I thereupon" continued Mr. Manson, "went over to the office of Hon. Wm. C. Wilder, President of the Senate, and asked him if he had received an intimation of the proposed action or desire of the Attorney-General in the matter. Mr. Wilder replied that he had. That Mr. Cooper had telephoned to him asking his views on the matter and that he had replied in substance that as he understood the matter the Legislature existed solely by the will of President McKinley and that whenever he ordered a session to be held Mr. Wilder would be found in his seat. That he was satisfied sufficient time had not elapsed to obtain a definite reply to President Dole's letter of the 17th January and that until the President of the United States was heard from he declined to take any responsibility in the matter whatever and therefore refused to call a meeting of the Senate or to be present at any if held."

"About 4 o'clock yesterday," Mr. Manson continued, "Senator Waterhouse called on me and said that the Attorney General had telephoned to him that it was considered desirable that at least two or three members of the Senate should meet and adjourn, if only to save a possible 'point' and probably loss of time. At his suggestion I took a hasty and hunted up as many Senators as I could find. I could not reach Senators Kaahane and Northrup, but did find Senators J. L. McCandless and John Wright. These two with Senator Waterhouse met in the latter's office at little before 5 o'clock, I being present to call the roll if needed. After some argument on the subject President Wilder was communicated with by telephone, after which those present came to the conclusion that it would make no difference to the matter at issue whether a sprinkling of the Senate met and adjourned or not. As Senator McCandless said 'Whether we should or should not meet today is a matter that the Government should have looked out for in advance and not us.'

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The Planters' Monthly for February is out and will prove an exceedingly interesting number to sugar men both here and abroad. The article taken from the Independent on "The Yankee in Tropical Agriculture," will be of general interest. The editorial comment is, as usual, timely.

HERE IS A CHANCE TO DO SOME ONE A KINDNESS.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Andrew Brown of the Waterworks Department reports that yesterday morning there was only one foot of water in the reservoir at the electric light station, while the two upper ones were dry. "The outlook is the worst of the season," said Mr. Brown, "and there cannot be any more street lights at present, as these are run by the water from the upper reservoirs."

THE PLANTERS' MONTHLY

IS TURNING OUT WORK THAT IS A REVELATION TO OUR PATRONS.

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LIMITED.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EMBODIED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1898.

## FILTH THE MESACE.

Dr. Wood's statement that plague may linger with us for a year, appearing in sporadic cases, is based upon the presence of filth in the soil. We are face to face with the distressing circumstance that the ground upon which Honolulu is built is polluted. People have lived here for a great while, possibly for over a thousand years, and the dead under foot are legion. We are crowding our modern burial grounds with bodies, some of which, in the lower part of the King street cemetery, are said to rest in water which drains into the inhabited marshes beyond. But the chief source of infection is the excreta which has been so long piling up in some thousands of cesspools and saturating the earth under and near houses where people live.

It is appalling to think how vast this factor of insanitation is, both in bulk and power of mischief. For years filth has been gathering here at the rate of from fifteen to twenty tons a day. The excavators, two in number, have not begun to keep even with it. We doubt, from all we hear and see, that they have half tried. The agent of the Board of Health says they carry four tons each and are capable of from six to eight trips per day. If their services had worked out that way we might now have no plague, but the condition of Chinatown, and of Honolulu generally, shows that the achievements of the excavators were quite as much of a delusion in the three or four years preceding the coming of the black death as were most of the other activities of the old Board of Health.

We are getting more excavators now and an aroused public sentiment and a vigilant press may be depended on to see that they do their duty. What Honolulu needs is a system by which every cesspool in town will be emptied at least once a month and the process kept up until, by the construction of sewers, the use of cesspools may be prohibited by law. If we are rightly informed, there are now four excavators at work or one for every ten thousand people. Four more are coming, and there will then be one for every five thousand people. We believe, under a perfect organization, that there should be one excavator to every 1,000 people, and a careful districting of the city that they serve. Certainly, eight excavators are not enough if any impression is to be made on the filth already underground.

No matter what the process may cost, Honolulu ought to purify its soil as much and as soon as possible. Trees and shrubs do something to that end and rain-water, driving impurities into the black sand, may help. But the main thing is to keep filth from accumulating while the sewer system is making ready. Let the expense be what it pleases, the burden would be lighter than a year's suffering of the plague.

## THE HOTEL STABLES.

If there is any sound reason why the Board of Health should treat the Hotel Stables with more leniency than it has treated other infected and infectious buildings we should be glad to convey it to our readers. But we are advised of none. There is evidence that two cases of plague originated at the stables, and the fact that the victims were there while suffering from the disease is conceded. For much less reason than this the Board has condemned and burned many structures. A house that Mrs. Franz entered shortly before she was taken ill was given over to the torch. Places where suspected merchandise was stored met a similar fate. Upon the sound reason that an infected locality is more dangerous to the public health than infected individuals, the destruction of property has been very sweeping and of corresponding advantage in the fight against the plague.

It was supposed when the Board of Health began its work with the official firebrand that it would not stop short of a thorough job. The first pause it made was at the Pantheon Stables, owned by the same gentlemen who are conducting the Hotel Stables. Though it was known that the plague had got a foothold there, it was days before the Board consented to burn the property. That body held out, despite the sharpest criticism, until the occurrence of new cases, one of them that of a white man, compelled it to heed the duty its own wisdom had, as respects the treatment of other plague-centers, clearly and boldly enunciated. The stables were burned, but as a sop to the owners, and despite a contrary precedent in one other case, the removal of the portable articles at the Pantheon was permitted.

These articles, including wagons, harness, whips, laprobes, sponges, tools, et cetera—we are not certain

about hay and grain—were taken to the Hotel Stables. Whether they carried infection with them or not we can not say, but in any event the intimate and intercommunicative business relation between the Pantheon and the Hotel Stables was such as to make it the most natural thing in the world that the plague in one should be transmitted to the other. Why the Board should have added to the facilities of the interchange by letting the contents of the condemned stable be taken to the one not yet condemned we do not know. The fact shows a leniency for which we do not try to account and which now manifests itself again and in a way beyond all reason and beyond all precedent save the Pantheon precedent, in an order to merely quarantine the infected spot.

What good will the quarantine do, considered as a "remedy"? True, the public will not be permitted to hire liveries at the Hotel Stables nor to enter there, but the quarantine will not keep infected rats from scattering all over the neighborhood and into the Hawaiian Hotel and the Executive building. It will not suppress the bacilli that probably exist in the polluted ground underneath. It will not remove the plague spot—nor will fumigation, in such a rambling structure. The longer the quarantine lasts the longer the danger from the stables will survive. What possible justification is there, from the sanitary point of view, of letting it survive? We should not have to ask that question if the owners of the stables were Asiatics.

If the Board of Health is waiting to see whether the public will back it in carrying out a uniform policy it need wait no longer. The public, so far as the Advertiser's industrious reporters can find out, and so far as it has made its opinions known, admits no reason why the Board should treat one plague center as past cure and another as curable. There should be no partiality in such things; wherever the plague lodges, the flames should seek it out. That is a policy which the people of Honolulu accepted from the Board in good faith, and which they desire to see advanced and maintained, irrespective of the owners or stockholders who may suffer by it.

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

It is now a few months more than a hundred years since Washington died and considerably less time than that since Americans chose to celebrate his natal day. The curious fact exists that the first proposal to celebrate was stoutly resisted by the Jeffersonian Democrats because, as they said, such practices savored of monarchy. Hamiltonian Federalists gave the day its first vogue and between 1810 and 1860 it was a very popular holiday in many parts of the country, especially in the South. Owing to the fact that Washington had been a slaveholder the observance showed signs of lapsing in New England and in the Western Reserve of Ohio during the Abolition movement. Throughout the Civil War the Confederates made the most of the day, but after that bloody interregnum the whole country took it up and now the 22nd of February is a date of national scope in the patriotic calendar.

Within the lifetime of people who are still with us the day was only observed in a strip of territory between Maine and Florida. The Washingtonian tradition had no wider field. Now its hold upon patriotic attention is more than continental; it extends as far as Alaska on the north and Samoa on the south and as far west as the Philippines. By courtesy of the observance of the day is as wide as the civilized world. Wherever American diplomatic and naval functionaries are on duty in foreign lands and waters the governments to whom they are accredited will pay their respects either personally or by hoisting and saluting the American flag. And in no place will these ceremonies be more scrupulously observed.

The Australian doctors have come to the conclusion that the flea carries the plague. Happily they do not accuse the mosquito. How the flea can convey enough pestilence to kill a man and not succumb to it itself is something of a puzzle, but that is only one of many. Plague-infection is a conundrum all around.

General Joe Wheeler is in port on his way home. Owing to the plague, he will not come ashore to receive the welcome which the citizens of Honolulu would be glad to extend to him. General Wheeler is a man whom any American community must delight to honor for his sterling personal and soldierly virtues.

We are glad to note the evidence of a chastened spirit in the Bishop Estate. The trustees of the property are filling up their submerged land at Kakaako and causing old shacks to be burned. They have also denied leases of property which might become insanitary to people who wanted the land to live on. This is moving in the right way, and may be accepted as a cheerful augury of the time when the Bishop Estate will be a property upon which the sanitary authorities will have no reason to look with disfavor.

## INFECTED ASIATIC FOODSTUFFS.

A correspondent of an evening paper writes to the burning of imported Asiatic foodstuffs on the ground that it would deprive the Chinese and Japanese of their customary diet and tend to make them sick. We cannot think that the point is well taken. These foodstuffs are mainly delicacies, emulsified, which the Asiatics can safely go without for a time. Just as other people, coming here from the Coast, go without their cracked crab, and spring duck and other special and peculiar table luxuries of home. So long as the staples of Asiatic food are to be had the Chinese and Japanese will get on. With rice, fresh fish, tea, pork, eggs and poultry for the Chinese, and rice, tea, fresh fish, eggs, salt salmon and beef for the Japanese, we do not think they will suffer much for the want of seaweed, salt plums, bamboo sprouts, dried fish, bird's nests, and sweetmeats. We can let them have the staples all the while, with some importations from California added to food resources of this country, and that should be enough for the time being. The luxuries can be waited for until the plague is over.

Quite likely, if the admission of foodstuffs from the Orient is cut off temporarily, some new industries will be created here or old ones improved upon. There may be more Chinese and Japanese fishermen and better ones. Shark meat and shellfish may be taken from Hawaiian waters and dried. More chickens, ducks and vegetables may be raised. In that way there might be found profitable employment for hundreds who are now idle and being cared for at public expense. Who knows?

The correspondent we refer to thinks there can be nothing infectious about imported Asiatic foodstuffs because, as yet, no harm has been done by it in San Francisco. The plea might pass if it were not for the fact that so much harm seems to have been done by it here. The evidence of plague in the imported merchandise, though circumstantial, is very strong. There is

no assurance that San Francisco will not get a taste of the pestilence yet; or if not, who can say that her immunity is not climatic? Insert germs that are warmed to vigorous life in Hawaii might be exterminated by the frosty winters and chilly, fog-permeated summers of San Francisco.

On the whole, we see no reason to change our previous opinion about imported Asiatic foodstuffs. Those on hand should be burned and those ordered for delivery kept out. It is a measure of public safety to eradicate all possible and probable causes of infection, and what is a more possible and probable cause than foodstuffs, much of it ill-smelling and half-decayed, which is brought here from infected neighborhoods?

"The owners must be considered" is a remark attributed to Dr. Wood, touching the proposal to burn the Hotel stables. That is all right, but the duty is one for the coming Court of Claims. The plain business of the Board is to ignore owners and put the torch to every building which has contained a case of plague.

Just why a "rump Legislature" has been called together the Speaker of the House does not explain, and possibly does not know. Others who do know give no satisfactory reason. Various outside theories are advanced, among them that the convocation is in the interests of a salary grab. As to that will tell. Meanwhile people who like to feel lonesome should attend the sessions.

The closing of Oahu College is working a hardship to a number of young people who had hoped to prepare for entrance at Mainland universities next year. Considering who the Oahu students are and where they come from and the fact that the classrooms are not crowded, it might be practicable to exempt the college from the rule closing the public schools. We doubt that harm would be done by this concession.

Another case of plague at Maui, after an intermission of a week, has put the white people of that island on their mettle. They are doing good work, but are too few to be sure of keeping the Asiatics in quarantine. On that account it might be best, if the people desire it, to lend them the services of a company of the National Guard. As Maui helps to pay for that organization, it is entitled to a share of its benefits.

By switching off \$500,000 for paying claims in the burnt district and \$345,232.44 for sewer extension in the next year or year-and-a-half, and something over \$360,000 for "authorized" expenditures for public works, saying nothing of other items, the Minister of Finance has reduced the national surplus to \$10,068.27. The figures are small, but that fact need cause no alarm. Authorized expenditures are not mandatory, and long before the new sewer appropriation has been drawn upon, the Treasury will be filling up with taxes. So Hawaii is not so much on the ragged edge financially as the exhibit of the Finance Department might make it seem.

Weather—An inch or two of rain during Thursday, but pleasant and cold during other days of the week.

## MAUI'S NEW PLAGUE CASE

## A Week's Rest, Then An Outbreak.

## JAPANESE FLEE THE CAMPS

## The Islanders Showing Plenty of Energy in the Work of General Sanitation.

MAUI, Feb. 17.—Everything favorable for the entire suppression of the plague is the report this morning from the chairman of the Health Committee of Maui. No new cases for six days past, or since Sunday, the 11th. Maui's death list from the plague will probably number but seven. If this prediction proves true, then Maui citizens can point with pride to their prompt action in the destruction of Kahului's Chinatown, which was undoubtedly the most powerful agency in barring the progress of the epidemic. Still, many people, knowing the insidious manner in which bubonic plague lies dormant for a time, only to break out again with greater violence, rightly believe that the danger is not as yet past. So the plantations will maintain their local quarantines for another week at least. The practice of the managers of the sugar estates is not to allow their employees to go beyond plantation boundaries; to allow no strangers to enter, and to prevent as much as possible all moving about and intermingling.

Though there have been no bona fide plague cases since Sunday, still the public mind, rendered nervous by the frightful events at the beginning of the week, has been agitated by several false alarms. **Dead of Starvation.** Last Tuesday afternoon, the 13th, Captain of Police S. E. Kalama of Makawao discovered two Japanese in the house of Paule, the Kula policeman, who lives makai of the Kaahoolo Government school house. One of the Japs was dead and the other was very sick; and what rendered the case more suspicious was that the sick Jap said that they had come from Spreckelsville. The native residents had deserted the premises, fearing plague.

Captain Kalama immediately telephoned for Dr. McConkey, placed a guard over the house, and established a temporary quarantine over the Kula people, for the protection of adjoining Makawao. Dr. McConkey arrived early the next morning, and, after examination, declared that the Jap died of starvation. He sent both the dead man and the sick one to quarantine quarters in Kahului, where Dr. Garvin performed an autopsy, which showed that something besides plague caused the death of the Japanese.

Wailuku, too, during the week has had a (reported) suspicious case, which has proved to be not plague.

## Refugees (Continued).

DURING Tuesday night, the 13th, the raid on the Kula district under the direction of L. von Tempsky, member of Maui's Health Committee, and Captain Kalama resulted in the capture of but three refugees from the former Chinatown of Kahului. They were two Japanese and one Chinese. In this raid more than fifty men took part, under eight leaders. The raid began at 5 p. m. and ended during the early hours of the next morning. The territory covered was at least sixteen miles in length along the Government road and extended up the whole mountain side of Haleakala. The results are somewhat disappointing, for if there were 300 denizens in Chinatown and only 200 of them are in the detention camp, then there are still ninety-five to be accounted for.

During Wednesday night, the 14th, Captain Kalama captured three more runaways below Uluwai, in Hamakua.

## Schools Closed.

Owing to the fact that so many of the former residents of Chinatown were reported to have fled into Kula and other parts of Makawao, the School Agent and Government Physician thought it advisable to close all the schools of the district. This order was carried out on the 12th.

## The Iroquois.

During Wednesday, the 14th, U. S. tug Iroquois arrived in Kahului, having on board President Wood, Consul General Haywood, Dr. Carmichael and A. L. C. Atkinson. The latter gentleman is now in charge of the Kahului detention camp. The Iroquois brought the first news to Maui of the plague outbreak in Hilo.

Maui people are congratulating themselves over the continued presence on Maui of Dr. Garvin.

## The Crematory Question.

A crematory has not as yet been constructed, and it is hoped that there will be no further need of one. It is the intention of the health authorities to exhume the bodies of the four victims, who were buried before bubonic plague was officially declared, and to burn their bodies on a pyre of logs.

## Fencing Infected Ground.

A close board fence more than six feet in height has been established around the burned district in Kahului. Wailuku, as well as Lahaina, adopted the house-to-house inspection plan during the early part of the week.

## Ranion Notes.

Weather—An inch or two of rain during Thursday, but pleasant and cold during other days of the week.

Several days before the official declaration of plague at Kahului, a well-

known Maui resident buried dead rats along the sea beach at Kahului.

During the conflagration of Chinatown, on the 11th, men armed with bayonets killed all the rats, cats and dogs attempting to escape from the fire.

It is a fact worthy of notice that several prominent Chinese declared that there was plague in Kahului several days before the 11th. They had been familiar with the disease in China.

## LAKE INTELLIGENCE.

## The Eighth Plague Case Develops in Maui.

MAUI, Feb. 19.—For some reason the steamer Claudine did not sail for Honolulu on Saturday, as was announced by telephone, but comes from Hana today and sails away this afternoon. The first death by plague since Sunday, the 11th, took place yesterday, the 18th, thus breaking the bright record of a week or more.

On Thursday, the 8th, a Chinese, suffering with fever, was taken from the detention camp and placed in the pest hospital. Later pneumonic symptoms were developed, and he died on Sunday, the 18th. At the postmortem examination the cause of his death was declared to be plague, making the eighth victim to the disease. The body was burned immediately.

This morning, by order of the Health Committee, a cottage, known as the "Charlie Broad house," was burned at Kahului, inasmuch as it was believed to be infected.

By order of Dr. Garvin, no church or congregation of any kind was held during Sunday, the 18th.

Camp Four, Spreckelsville, had a scare. A Japanese was taken sick, and it was rumored, with plague, but after examination this morning the doctors declared the fever not to be bubonic. However, it seems difficult to detect the presence of plague except by postmortem examination.

Hearing of this case at Camp Four, Captain of Police Kalama sent ten Japanese runaways to the Kahului detention camp. They were six men, three women and a child. Kalama found them yesterday, hiding in Haleakula gulch, well provided with rice, sugar, etc. They said they had fled from Camp Four, Spreckelsville, to Kahului immediately. They were either fleeing from work or running from what they believed was plague.

It is rumored that the Japs are deserting Camp Four, fleeing in different directions.

If the theory advanced that the plague was brought to Maui through Chinese New Year goods is true, then it is quite possible for the plague to break out in Camp Four, for those same goods were carried to Camp Four and Camp Five, Spreckelsville, to Makawao, and, in fact, scattered all over the Island. There were some thirty or forty cases of goods in all, and they were divided up and sent to Chinese camps and stores all over Wailuku and Makawao districts. So the theory that plague was introduced by Chinese goods is opened to argument. It was just seven days after the landing of a lot of Japanese laborers that the disease showed itself. Among the number were forty free men (without contracts), who remained in Kahului, in Chinatown and all over the village, for several days. How the plague came to Maui is still an open question.

## FROM SPRECKELSVILLE.

## United Work Against the Plague.

## A Singular Accident.

SPRECKELSVILLE, Feb. 17.—The people at large have earnestly seconded the efforts of the health officials in every way, and the presence of a common enemy has closed the ranks and caused old feuds and differences to be laid aside, at any rate, for awhile.

A Japanese laborer named Morikawa Imaiwai met with his death at Spreckelsville mill on the 16th in a somewhat remarkable manner. He was grubbing up an algeroba tree and when it commenced to fall he did not seem to have sufficient presence of mind to get out of the way. It descended quite slowly, but he seemed to be paralyzed, and simply stood still till it crushed him to the earth. He was extricated at once by the gang who were assailing him to fell the tree, and carried to the hospital, but he expired almost immediately.

**Verdict, "accidental death."**

The Kahului Railroad enterprise, lately purchased and taken over by the Hawaiian Commercial, will in the near future be largely extended, and will be laid all over the Spreckelsville plantation, and to connect with Kihel and Maiaiaea bay. About thirty miles of track have been purchased at the Carnegie rail mills and this and other material is now being shipped around the Horn, destined for this place.

It will take most of two years before the new mill and other large undertakings are fully complete, but work is being rushed on all of them,

# THE CABINET

## Court of Claims Matter Discussed.

### Important Statement by the Minister of Finance of the Present Condition of Treasury.

The Cabinet met yesterday morning in regular session. There were present President Doty and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper. The minutes of February 19th were read and approved.

Some time was spent in the discussion of the Court of Claims matter with respect to its jurisdiction and the principles upon which a Court of Claims is to act. The matter is still held under consideration. It is quite probable that within the next few days the court will be constituted and duly organized and the commissioners appointed as already provided.

Messrs. F. M. Hatch, L. A. Thurston and C. H. Kluge were introduced in regard to the matter of the application of the Hilo Railroad Company to lay tracks on the makai side of the government wharf at Hilo, and after considerable discussion pro and con the matter was deferred for further action.

The question of harbor extension was again taken up and it was decided that the authorization made on the 19th instant for harbor improvements should be reconsidered; it was voted that the Minister of the Interior be authorized to make the following expenditure under Act 63 of the Session Laws of 1888: Harbor improvement, Honolulu, \$69,766.00.

Minister of Finance S. M. Damon then read the following statement of the Hawaiian Treasury up to February 21st including the assets and liabilities. The general running expenses of the Government are not included:

**Assets—**  
Cash in hand, Loan..... \$ 100,213 58  
Cash in hand, Current..... 1,430,459 82

**Liabilities—**  
Authorized Expenditures for Public Work under Loan Appropriations ... \$1,198,197 28  
Less Expenditure to date..... 837,521 39

**\$ 360,675 89**

**Special Appropriations re Plague Epidemic—**  
For Garbage Crematory..... \$ 20,000 00

Temporary maintenance of persons released from quarantine and construction of buildings, shelter, etc. (Balance of Appropriation)..... 17,000 00

Unpaid Bills Board of Health (practically balance of appropriation)..... 138,000 00

Expenses, further suppression of plague..... 100,000 00

Beverage of Honolulu..... 345,253 24

Expenditure authorized by President McKinley for claims in burnt district..... 500,000 00

Harbor improvements, (quarantine wharf)..... \$69,676

Less cash paid to Cotton Bros. .... 30,000

Surplus..... 39,676 00

**\$1,159,929 24**

**10,068 27**

### ODD NEWS NOTES.

#### Interesting Bits Picked Up in All Parts of the World.

The Bible is being translated into the Filipino dialects.

There seems to be a veritable craze for some sort of "physical culture" in New York this winter.

In 1885 only three bodies were disposed of by the London Cremation Society. In 1898 the number had risen to 240.

The Duke of Edinburg has a fleet of fifty silver ships, presented to him at different times by admiring cities and towns.

An autograph letter of the late Vice-President Hobart sold in London the other day for a trifle over \$6, American money.

Henry W. Corbett, United States Senator from Oregon, went to New York in 1844 and worked in a store for \$3.50 a week.

Pottermakers in Great Britain and the United States of America are drawing up a price-list to govern prices in both countries.

The Society of German Composers asserts that about 150,000 persons in Germany earn their living in connection with music.

The Queen and Princess Louise will both have pictures done by their own hands on exhibition at the London benefit war fund.

The African Methodist Episcopal church will endeavor to raise \$600,000 for its twentieth century thank offering by January 1, 1901.

George Gould, who has the fox-hunting fever very badly, has just purchased outright one of the finest and largest pairs of fox hounds in England.

A Vienna paper names nine centenarians all living in Austria. The eldest of these is Amella Ringer, who is nearly 115 years of age and still reads without spectacles.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox thinks the successful man "is one who has made a happy home for his wife and children, no matter what he has done in the way of winning money or fame."

The medal awarded to Dr. Lewis Swift of Mt. Low Observatory, California, for his discovery of an unexpected comet last March, is the ninth which he has received for astronomical discovery.

There are five official reporters of the House of Congress, and they draw \$5,000 a year each, in addition to what they can make by reporting the proceedings of House committee hearings.

The Slater-Armstrong memorial building at Tuskegee, Ala., which was dedicated the other day, is chiefly a product of student labor. The bricks and lumber used in its construction were all made by students under Professor Booker T. Washington.

# DR. WALTER MAXWELL RETURNS TO HAWAII

## His Experiences in Australia and His Views on the Sugar Industry There.



DR. WALTER MAXWELL.

Dr. Walter Maxwell, who returned to the Aorangi yesterday from Queensland, where he went in the interests of the sugar industry, was interviewed at his residence last evening regarding his trip.

"Of my mission for the Government of Queensland," said Dr. Maxwell, "I can say nothing at present, as my report is still in the hands of the Commission and will not be printed for some time. My impressions of the country are very favorable. In addition to the sugar industry, Queensland is a place of numerous and great natural resources. There is a large meat production, including beef and mutton, an enormous wool crop and large areas of the colony are vastly rich in great quantities of metal, precious and other."

"I found in Townsville, a small port where I stayed three days, that the exports for the previous three months, consisting of wool, sugar and gold, amounted to the total of \$5,500,000. The inducements made to settlers by the Government are great. Numerous opportunities for agricultural or mineral pursuits are there. Sugar cane is grown almost wholly by small farmers, of whom I met not fewer than 300 personally. The bacon, butter and other small agricultural products offer great inducements to farmers, and these products are shipped in enormous quantities to London.

"Brisbane, the principal city of Queensland, has a population of over 150,000 people. It is a very fine city and very modern in everything. The population of the country is almost entirely white, considerably over 90 per cent being British. The natives are of no consequence, being very few in number and of low intelligence. They cannot be compared with the Hawaiians in any respect.

"Queensland is exclusively a white men's country. The great ranches are called 'stations' and the Government is now at work redistributing the very large ones into smaller farms called 'selections.' As a result of this a greater productiveness of the soil will be brought about and a larger white population provided for on the land. Immigrants are arriving from Europe continually; a ship having arrived while I was there bringing 450. Of course, there are other nationalities besides British represented. I met Americans, Germans, Danes and, in fact, almost all other nationalities in more or less considerable numbers. It is an essential principle of the British colonial system to favor all alike, independent of nationality.

"As for the war feeling in Australia, a man very soon finds out that he is in England, the colonists being most enthusiastically devoted to the old country. In Adelaide and Sydney no commercial notice has been taken of the plague; business going on as usual. There were some few cases in the former city, two or three I think, and but one or two in Sydney. The plague is rather prevalent in New Caledonia, however. Cases occur there spasmodically, but it is not yet epidemic. As soon as I heard of the cases in Honolulu I spoke of the rigid health regulations enforced here and precautions taken to assure the people of the colonies of the slight danger of any disease coming to them from Hawaii."

During his trip Dr. Maxwell was treated right royally. He was not allowed to stop at the hotels, but was made the guest of the gentlemen's clubs wherever he went. These clubs are all residential, and he thus had the opportunity of meeting a large number of the best and most influential men of the country.

The following is from the Brisbane Courier of Feb. 2nd:

"Dr. Maxwell, the sugar expert from Hawaii, who has recently made an inspection of representative sugar districts in Queensland, under engagement to the Government, may be said to have concluded his labors yesterday. The event was celebrated by a reception tendered to Dr. Maxwell by

# Consumption

## It Can be Cured.

There is no doubt about it. Begin early, take out all impurities from the system, enrich the blood, and recovery is certain. If your child is thin and pale give Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once. Consumption only attacks the weak.

Mr. Alfred G. Stevens, of Parnell, Auckland, N. Z., sends us the photograph of his daughter and says:



"My daughter Emily, 12 years of age, was in a very low state. She could not sleep because of her violent cough. Two doctors said she was in the first stages of consumption. She was so weak she could not go out by herself. A friend induced me to try

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

In less than two weeks our daughter could sleep well at night. Her mother and I would go into her room at all hours and find it seemed so good not to hear that awful Edison cough. She raised great quantities of blood, yet notwithstanding all this I can now say she is entirely cured."

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

Prescribed by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

port intelligence to help to recover the lost ground; but this will also be the work of time. Nevertheless, if the means that may be recommended, or that will be recommended, be adopted, I have no doubt that the sugar industry can be set upon its legs again, and move on for notable expansion."

"And are you satisfied with the time you have had here, Dr. Maxwell?"

"I can say this: I have had an exceptionally interesting and highly pleasing time. I have been impressed with the development of the colony and the great variety of its resources, and have no doubt whatever about its future. As to the social condition, why I have been absolutely happy in finding myself in the midst of so many thorough-going Britshers, who, like those in all other parts of the British dominions at this particular hour, are aware of their duties as well as their privileges as citizens of our great Empire."

"Dr. Maxwell left last night for Ganton, where he will visit the Agricultural College, and today will continue his journey towards Sydney. Mr. Chataway accompanies him as far as Toowoomba. He will stay in the Southern capital for three or four days, and then finally take his departure in the Aorangi for Hawaii."

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Ewa Mill last week averaged 154,600 pounds of sugar per day. This is believed to be the best average ever made on the Islands.

Prince David's birthday and return home were celebrated Monday evening at the residence of John A. Cummins.

Captain W. B. Godfrey and family left in the Australia. It is understood they are to make their permanent home away from here.

Mr. John Onderkirk, Road Supervisor, has resigned. It is reported that he will be succeeded by Mr. Johnson, now with Cotton Bros.

The Honolulu Iron Works has a most successful appliance for the disinfection of merchandise, with heat as the bacilli-destroying agent.

The Custom house has been appointed to take charge of the new channel wharf. He will be in the employ of the Chamber of Commerce and have three clerks and thirty freight handlers under his direction.

The Hawaiian Annual for 1900 (twenty-sixth year of publication) is now on sale by Thos. G. Thrum, compiler and publisher; price 75c, or mailed to any address abroad for 85c.

The Executive building was closed yesterday. The Board of Health was the only public office open. Dr. Wood was kept busy during the larger portion of the day.

Death of Mrs. Morgan.

The death of Mrs. Catherine Morgan occurred at her home on Beretania street yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock. She has been an invalid for several years, but was only seriously ill a few days before her death. She leaves two sons and a daughter; of these Mr. James F. Morgan and Mrs. C. J. McCarthy reside in Honolulu.

# Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

# Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

# AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA

1900

RIO DE JANEIRO ..... FEB. 24

COPTIC ..... MARCH 6

AMERICA MARU ..... MARCH 14

PEKING ..... MARCH 22

GAEPLIC ..... MARCH 30

HONGKONG MARU ..... APRIL 7

CHINA ..... APRIL 14

DORIC ..... APRIL 24

NIPPON MARU ..... MAY 2

RIO DE JANEIRO ..... MAY 10

AMERICA MARU ..... MAY 26

PEKING ..... JUNE 5

GAEPLIC ..... JUNE 13

HONGKONG MARU ..... JUNE 21

CHINA ..... JUNE 29

# HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 22, 1900

Stocks, Gold, Silver, Bonds, Bills, etc.

For sale, etc.

For purchase, etc.

For delivery, etc.

For exchange, etc.

For delivery, etc.

# OUR MUSEUM

## The Bishop Collection of Curios.

One of the Most interesting Sights in Honolulu Pleasantly Described.

HONOLULU, Feb. 8.—Above the inner entrance to the Museum of Hawaiian and Polynesian History is a tablet of polished mottled stone, in which is engraved in letters of gold the following inscription:

To the Memory of  
BERNICE PAUahi BISHOP,  
FOUNDER OF THE KAMEHAMEHA  
SCHOOLS OF HO-  
NOLULU.

A Bright Light Among Her Peo-  
ple; Her Usefulness Survives  
Her Earthly Life.

As Bernice Pauahi, she was related to the royal family of the Kamehameha dynasty, and the cousin of Queen Emma, two women who have indelibly inscribed their names upon the hearts of



BERNICE PAUahi BISHOP.

all Hawaiians, whether by birth or association. She married the Hon. C. R. Bishop, and with her immense wealth and her kindly deeds through life, created a new life among the Hawaiians. Upon her death she left most of her wealth to endow the Kamehameha Schools, a separate school for boys and a separate one for girls. These schools are kept up entirely from the income of her estates, which have become so vast as to render it necessary to erect other buildings throughout the Islands in order to expend the revenue. In memory of his wife, the Hon. C. R. Bishop dedicated the museum in her name, laying aside a princely endowment. Collectors have scoured the Hawaiian Islands for curios of historical and intrinsic value and have succeeded by the most diligent effort, and at great expense, in depositing in the museum an invaluable collection of ancient materials which would warm the cockles of the antiquarian's heart beyond measure. Calabashes, large and small, ancient and modern, have come into the museum; some were in the possession of families, relics passed from one generation to another; others were found in the caves where in ancient times were buried the kings and chiefs. Idols of grotesque shapes, dedicated to all the elements of nature, good and evil; some dedicated to Pele, the Goddess of Volcanoes; others to the poison rod and to the fish god; some made of stone, others of the valuable Kou and Kou woods; one made of the trunk of the poison tree, its wood, upon being steeped in water, being a most powerful, yet undetectable poison which acts upon the heart, and which was used by the kahunas and chiefs. Beautiful feather cloaks of wonderful sheen and delicate texture, worn by Kamehameha the Great during his tour of conquest a century ago.

Then from all parts of Polynesia came trophies and reliques; manufactures of kapa, or cloth made of the fibres of trees; shell ornaments, implements for preparing the foods of the people, and the receptacles for containing them; war-clubs, fashioned and turned and inlaid with shells in the most dexterous manner. All the South Sea Islands were visited, and they in turn furnished idols of ancient days; cloth, fishing implements, canoes, shell-work, bead-work, and personal ornaments fashioned from whatsoever nature placed at their disposal. In fact, nature had supplied every material for food, for clothing and for pleasure, and strange as it may seem, every tree fibre, every root, every plant, every blossom, every part of a fish, every part of an animal—a pig—even to the entrails and stomach, are utilized in some way or another.

At the main entrance one is confronted by hideous wooden and stone gods of the Hawaiians, carved into fantastic designs, head and body all out of proportion to the human being which they are supposed to represent; wide, gaping mouths, marvellously turned noses, short, thick arms, round stomachs, or "opums," as the natives term them, create a nightmare of fantasy in one's mind. These gods were worshipped up to about eighty years ago, or just previous to the time of the arrival of the first missionaries from New England.

### Royal Insignia.

Within a hall set apart for royal insignia, ancient and modern, are to be found the wonderful feather cloaks which were worn only by the kings and high chiefs, and persons of royal blood. The marvelous construction

of these cloaks shows the exact skill of the natives of the day of old. They are made of the plumes feathers of the bird, which is now extinct, it was a small bird, and had two yellow feathers which could be obtained from each one, showing what numbers of the birds must have been used in the making of a single cloak; the red feathers which are interspersed in regular designs, mostly triangles, are from the law bird, a network of these was first prepared, and upon this the feathers were placed, until the mantle was completed, large enough to drap the royal person from neck to sandaled foot. Some of these cloaks were used by Kamehameha the Great, and are greatly treasured by the museum people, for the reason that no cloaks of a similar kind can ever be duplicated, the birds being an extinct species now. The cards attached to each cloak giving its history bear the legend as the gift of the Hawaiian Government, and turned over to the museum in 1893, the date of the overthrow of the monarchy, showing that they were just previously in the possession of the royal family. One cloak was worn by Nahleana, daughter of Kamehameha, on the occasion of the visit of Lord Byron to the Hawaiian Islands (or Sandwich Islands, as they were then called), in 1824, and since her death has been used as a royal pall, in some manner or another, some cloaks found their way to London, but most of them have been bought back by the Hawaiians, in some cases paying an immense sum of money to gain possession of them. This exhibit forms one of the most interesting in the entire building.

War helmets made of the same kind of feathers are frequently seen in the Hawaiian exhibits, but in most cases they were the personal headgears of Kamehameha; they are of the Minerva type, and upon the head of a giant Hawaiian such as King Kamehameha, must have been very impressive. Another interesting feature of the industry of the older natives is the great collection of kapa, or clothing, mostly made from the fibres of the wauke bush, a species of ramie. The bark is stripped until the fibre is left; this is then placed in water until it becomes a pasty pulp; it is then rinsed and placed upon specially prepared logs of koa wood, smooth and rounded on the upper side; short clubs, quite heavy, are then used to beat the pulp to the thinness of paper, the mass spreading out during the process, until it is large enough to make a dress or cloak, which will extend from head to foot; then short, thick, square-sided koa clubs, with carved designs upon them, are dipped into coloring fluid, and placed upon the kapa; by pressure, the design is transferred to the cloth, and so on until the entire piece is marked off in different colors and various designs. Most of the kapa displayed in the museum belonged to Mrs. Bishop or her cousin, Queen Emma, and was given to the institution by Mr. Bishop.

Then there are the ancient war spears, some of them twenty or twenty-five feet in length, made of hardened wood, carved and colored in various designs; most of those in the museum are supposed to have been used in the battles of Kamehameha; these are called pololus by the Hawaiians, and they are, of course, more than a century old.

Death seems to have played an important part in the ancient regime, as the kings and chiefs had the power of life and death over their subjects. Then too, the priesthood, or kahunas, exercised what is termed the "tabu," which prescribed certain rules and regulations for the natives, any violation of which was punishable by death; for instance, a chief placed "tabu" sticks at the entrance to his hut; that meant to one and all, "Do not enter or pass within the shadow of the tabu sticks under pain of death;" if a Hawaiian subject, and even a petty chief, violated this tabu, he was instantly put to death; supplication was of no avail. The power of the kahunas in their exercise of the tabu, was so great and the superstitious awe of the common native so intense, that its effects have not died out even in this day and age. The common natives are yet prone to believe in their kahunas, and believe that they have the power to pray them to death; in olden days, if an enemy obtained any part of the body of another, a hair, a part of the finger nail, split, or anything of the body itself, he would give it to a kahuna and ask him to pray the other one to death; the power of the kahunas in their exercise of the tabu, was so great and the superstitious awe of the common native so intense, that its effects have not died out even in this day and age.

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The Fiji Islands are probably better known to people under the cognomen of the Cannibal Islands; the exhibits from there show that a most savage life must have been theirs in days long gone by. Most everything in the exhibit signifies some warlike implement. Considerable skill, however, is manifested by them in the manufacture of kapa, their dress being composed of one small piece of cloth about the loins only; their designs and coloring show some artistic ability. The war-clubs are richly carved and polished. A battle-axe is made of a hardened wood handle, bound with fibre; the axe itself is a stone, highly polished and fashioned into the conventional form of an axe, and is as murderous-looking an implement of war as one cares to see. Other clubs are long-handled with heavy spherical knobs at the end.

The Australian exhibit consists of the reproduction, in life-sized figures, of a bushman's family, consisting of the male, female and child; the exhibit shows even the degradation of barbarism; their skins are as black and dull as night; coarse, unkempt shocks of straight, black hair cover their heads and overhang the foreheads; no clothing is worn, except the skin of an animal draped over the loins; slabs of tree-bark are placed in a slanting position against a ridgepole elevated on sticks, forming their only habitation; grass and ferns compose a bed; the flesh of animals, after being crudely roasted over a fire, is torn by the fingers and teeth; no implements are used except the boomerang.

In the New Hebrides exhibit much attention is given to the construction of their idols, the principal feature being the head of the idol, which is made of a human skull which has been highly colored in red and yellow ochres, and to which a long De Bergerac nose has been attached, giving it the most grotesque look that can be imagined;

the body part has been made up of bones and fibres, small tree branches forming the arms and hands. Here is the other group, the same care and attention has been given to the manufacture of bows and arrows, the wooden arrow is made on a rude bow, such as one seen in Turkey or Persia, in the making of rugs, the loom being held upon the knees; the material is very fine and soft; their war-clubs are like a modern hammar, the wooden handles being polished to a high degree.

In a large and beautiful cabinet the Hawaiian workmanship is a valuable collection of Kamehameha and Kalakaua dynasty decorations, those of the former being red and the latter blue. The massive solid silver service presented to King Kalakaua by Queen Victoria is enclosed in the same cabinet.

A peculiar feature of this race was their evident desire in ancient days as well as in modern times, to make an appearance; they fashioned mirrors from stone, making discs of the size of a dollar, and others, two or three inches across the face; the high polish of the stones enabled the bodies of the period to "make-up" as well as if they had a modern mirror of glass.

Personal relics of the different kings of the Kamehameha line and of the Kalakaua line fill many large cases; cocked military hats, swords, gold-decked uniforms, and royal insignia, give one an impression that this little monarchial court was about as showy and as well conducted as any court of Europe; at all events, the gold and tinsel and sheen of brass buttons was ever present, if that goes to make up a royal court.

### Polynesian Relics.

In another wing of the museum are the exhibits from the Polynesian Islands. The Gilbert Islands show a very savage and barbaric taste in dress, houses, household implements, etc. Everything in nature supplies them with the materials of life, dress and recreation. Ornaments of human and dog teeth for anklets and necklaces are numerous. They make their kapa, or clothing, from the tree fibres, little clothing, however, being used, as only the loins are covered. Their war-clubs and spears are made of hardened wood, edged with the teeth of sharks, making them weapons of great destruction when wielded by the mighty warriors of these islands. Their war-drums and dancing-drums are made by hollowing out a log of wood, with a drum-head of lizard skin tightly stretched over the opening; small gourds are also used in making tom-toms. Hideous idols, grotesque and squat, show the ancient characteristic of all the ancient peoples of Polynesia. Their houses are made by thatching palm leaves over a structure of saplings, and raised several feet from the ground, the opening being reached by means of ladders. Their mats are woven in a skillful manner from the strips of the palm tree, and are soft and pliable. One of the principal exhibits from the Gilbert Islands is the warrior's armor made of coconut fibre; it is as complete as that of the knightly cavalier of old who went forth clad in armor of steel or chain-links; here it is reproduced in the fibre of coconut, the skull cap, fitting over the ears like the steel fighting-cap of the Puritan; cuirass, jacket, belt and trousers covering the legs to the ankles; the fibre is tough and will resist the sharp thrust of a spear.

### Micronesian Articles.

The exhibit from the Micronesian group shows a more artistic turn of mind in their different manufactures; most of their household implements, which they have fashioned from different woods, have been carved with regular designs, some of them closely following the plan of the Greco-Roman border; their tapestry work and weaving show the same degree of skill; they possess the art of coloring their mats and fibres, so that they appeal to the eye very strongly. Their idols have no semblance to human shape, as in the case of the Hawaiian and New Hebrideans; the idols are merely large ornaments of any shape, just as they are picked up, and placed one on top of another; this is the only group which I observed which did not attempt to give a shape fashioned somewhat after the human form, in making their idols. Pretty woven baskets of different colored fibres, fish mats and nets of strong fibres, form an interesting study. A crown made in the conventional style of old King Cole's headpiece, composed of strips of palm leaf, dyed alternately red and black, the band border being made of woven kapa, studded with shells and shark's teeth, occupies a prominent position.

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### Samoa and Marquesas.

From the Samoan Islands, so prominently brought to the world's attention but a few months ago, have been sent war-clubs and shields, kapa, matting and fans; the shields are covered with regular design work in colored plait. Kava bowls, similar to the Hawaiian "pol" bowls, but broader at the top, are made of an entirely different wood to the Hawaiian bowls, and do not take such a high polish. The fans which come from Samoa are highly prized as souvenirs by tourists, and many are found in the Eastern cities. The war-clubs are mostly round, like a baseball bat, richly carved and headed. Sleeping-pillows, unlike the Anglo-Saxon idea of softness, are made of a piece of oce wood, about three inches in diameter, mounted on legs and about four inches from the floor, merely a rest for the neck.

A splendid exhibit of canoes of the catamaran and outrigger style are seen in the Marquesas Islands' display; sails for the larger canoes are made by plaiting palm strips together, and the canoes themselves are constructed of a single log of wood, hollowed out; the outrigger is a small, curved piece of wood; this balances the canoe in the roughest weather. A Marquesas Island canoe of the double-deck galley style, reminds one very strongly of the ancient Phoenician galley. War-drums are made of coconut wood, with shark's skin or oxhide head, and coconut braid cords wound about the body.

The museum building itself is constructed entirely of lava stone blocks, and although it is quite roomy, yet a wing is being added which is almost as large as the main building. The Bishop Museum is to Polynesia what the British Museum is to Europe.

### STAND BACK AND THEN LOOK.

"Madam," said a wise old physician to a woman who had brought a feeble, anaemic, and poorly developed daughter to him for examination. "Madam, the treatment of this girl should have been begun two hundred years ago." "Sir," she exclaimed, "I don't understand what you mean."

"Probably not, madam," replied this student of men and of medicine, "and you wouldn't even should I try to explain it."

How do you best see a picture on the wall? Why, by standing back and looking through your hollowed fist or through a tube. Well then, let us first read Mrs. Coombes' letter, and afterwards get a little of what painters call perspective on it and see if we can understand the lesson it teaches.

"In the spring of last year, 1895," she says, "I had an attack of pleurisy, which left me low and weak. Subsequently I could not get up my strength, what I would. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had severe pains about my chest, at my side, and between my shoulders. I had muscular pains in my arms and shoulders—in fact all over me. I got little or no sleep, and felt quite worn out in the morning.

"As time went on I got weaker and weaker, and was scarcely able to get about. I came to be so low that I thought I never should be better again. I saw a doctor and took medicines, but nothing did me any good. In December (1895) my sister, who lives at Oxford, told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seigle's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Cooper, chemist, Oldbury Road, and after taking it found great relief. I could eat well, and food agreed with me.

"I now gained strength, and after taking four bottles was well as ever and free from all pain, muscular or otherwise. I know others who have been benefited by the same medicine. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) Charlotte Coombes, 177, Oldbury Road, West Smethwick, Birmingham, October 8th, 1896."

That is her letter—plain, truthful, and well-written letter. But what do we see behind the simple facts as she sets them down? Is there anything suggested by that attack of pleurisy she speaks of? Was that the beginning? No. Pleurisy is the name given to an inflammation of the spaces or cavities in which the lungs rest. When the inflammation attacks the lungs themselves we call it pneumonia; if the bronchial tubes, bronchitis; and so on. But they are the same thing, from the same cause—namely, impure blood. When the blood is thus polluted, the smallest provocation—a slight cold—may set up any of the above ailments. Rheumatism (which Mrs. Coombes had) belongs to the same group or family of maladies.

But how comes that impurity or corruption of the blood in which these things arise? I'll tell you, in the hope that you will remember it. Indigestion, dyspepsia, fermentation of food in the stomach, torpid liver, which leaves the bile acids in the blood instead of removing them, poisonous dirt

and filth from the stomach setting in to circulate—that's where the trouble comes from. So we see that in cases of pleurisy, etc., there is always something else involved. Although this lady had been dyspeptic symptoms over previous months, the importance of her digestion, whether she realized it or not, laid the foundation for the pleurisy, the rheumatism, and all that followed.

Now that is what we see as we stand back and look. And this is the practical use you are to make of the knowledge: Take care of the condition of your stomach, and the first day you feel anything wrong with it, resort to Mother Seigle's Syrup without waiting to find out whether you are going to be worse or not. When your house takes fire you don't wait to see how bad it is likely to be; you stop it immediately. Do so with indigestion.

The old doctor was right in what he said to the woman about her daughter. The girl couldn't help the neglect of her ancestors; but we can do something towards taking care of ourselves.

A letter has been received at the Agricultural office by the Aorangi from Prof. Koebel, dated Melbourne, January 18th, stating that he would leave the next day for Hongkong. His visit to Adelaide had to be postponed on account of bubonic plague at that place.

### FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping-cough it liquifies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by all drugists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for H. L.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

## WM. L. GREEN

## Sketch of His Life and Theories.

Builds a Screw Steamer for South America--Arrival Here--His Molten Globe.

The following sketch of the life and work of Hon. W. L. Green, of Honolulu, prominent throughout life in Hawaiian affairs, is from the pen of C. H. Hitchcock, LL.D., of Hanover, N. H., and appeared in the January number of the American Geologist:

The scientific world is now beginning to see a significance in the speculations of the late Hon. W. L. Green of Honolulu, H. I., concerning the early history of the earth. It will be well, therefore, to present a brief biographical sketch of the man, with some notice of his work. For the reminiscences we are indebted to his brother, Joseph Green, of England, supplemented by information furnished by his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. G. Williams, now residing in Honolulu.

\*\*\*\*\*



THE LATE W. L. GREEN.

The photograph was taken when he was 42 years of age.

William Lowthian Green was by profession a merchant. His family for two generations had been engaged in commercial pursuits in the north of England. The mechanical and scientific propensities he developed very early may nevertheless have been in part hereditary.

William Lowthian Green was born in Doughty street, London, September 13th, 1819. The family afterwards removed to a small property called Woodfield, near Swinton. This last remnant of the old potter's family belongings was sold about the year 1844 to a railway company by W. L. Green himself, who characteristically invested the proceeds in a mechanical toy, a screw steamer. His father, who in the later years of his life had established a commercial house in Liverpool, was then dead. In that city William Green received his early education, which was completed at King William's College in the Isle of Man.

There, at one of the annual college examinations, curiously enough to those who knew his apparently matter-of-fact disposition, he took the prize for English poem, the subject being "Castle Ruthen," a Danish ruin in the neighborhood. Though full of imagination, his mind seemed forcibly bent by the very love of theorizing towards those mechanical and practical studies by means of which he was aware he would eventually have to fortify his views. In his youth speculative geology, volcanic agencies and cosmogonies were the rage. As a mere boy these things had occupied his thoughts.

The accident of his birth and his family interests threw him into mercantile pursuits, with which he never had any real sympathy; still he endeavored to follow them loyally. He entered a commercial firm in Liverpool which still bore his deceased father's name. In its employ he sailed to Buenos Ayres. He rode the conventional ride over the Pampas to Mendoza and crossed the Andes into Chile by the usual route, the Aspallata pass. From Valparaiso he took ship to Lima, where he remained some time in the exercise of his duties in a merchant's office.

It was on his return to Liverpool, about 1843, that, already wearied with the drudgery of business, he conceived the notion of building a screw steamer and trying his luck as a mercantile free lance or Spanish Adelantado on the coast of South America, between Rio Grande do Sul and the Rio de la Plata. His little craft, the "Flecha," was the first screw steamer that had reached those regions.

The adventure—like most others somewhat premature in idea—was unsuccessful; yet soon after this failure any position he might have desired to hold in a large mercantile house, with branches in four different parts of South America, was placed at his disposal. He preferred to throw in his lot with the miscellaneous crowd that in 1848 made a rush to California. Some of his companions, including a relative of his own, were fortunate, and in due time amassed wealth. Green himself was soon reduced to extremities, and chose to write his passage before the mast in a small trading vessel from San Francisco to Honolulu. The tradition is that his superiority was quickly recognized on board and that he gave material assistance in navigating the ship.

Those who remember W. L. Green will have no hesitation in deciding that the gold of California was a trifling matter in his mind and that the real attractions which had originally lured him westward were the volcanoes of Hawaii. He was then puzzling his head over theories which not ten years later took an early shape in an article in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, on the outline of the southern extremities of the continents of the globe.

On his arrival at Honolulu he had

to attend nearly to material wants. He happened to be most kindly received by a merchant, Mr. Robert Chamberlain, and in a short time became a partner in the firm of Chamberlain, Green & Co., in Honolulu and Jason, Green & Rhodes in British Columbia.

He married a daughter of Dr. McKibbin, a resident English physician in Honolulu, and, perhaps, saving some temporary visit to the American coast, never again quitted those seductive Hawaiian islands. He died there on December 7, 1890.

During the intervals of leisure in his several occupations as merchant, founder of the now prosperous iron works, sugar planter, Deputy British Commissioner, Senator, and at times Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Hawaii, his mind, we may be certain, was fixed upon the working out of the geological theory of the conformation of the earth's crust.

Independently of his business occupations he had to contend with the difficulty of pursuing his scientific studies thousands of miles distant from Europe and out of the immediate reach of books, the papers of learned societies, and, above all, of daily converse with men of kindred ideas in his own country.

Part I of Mr. Green's "Vestiges of the Molten Globe" was published by Stanford in London in 1875. It appeared to attract little attention from the British scientific world. The few criticisms that appeared in the scientific and literary journals, such as "Nature" and the "Atheneum," were unfavorable and almost contemptuous. Writing from the Hawaiian Islands to his brother in London in March, 1882, Green says:

"Stanford has written to me that he wants to get the remaining copies of the 'Vestiges of the Molten Globe' out of his way. They will not realize much as waste paper, as there is not much paper about them. Mons. Daubree keeps sending me messages that they would like to receive more of my incubations on volcanic subjects. A letter I recently sent to Paris was published in the proceedings of the Paris Geographical Society and was accompanied with photographs of a running lava stream near Hilo. I think I shall publish my next article on volcanic action through M. Daubree, who is president of the Institute of France and head of the Ecole des Mines. He and Mons. de Lapparent, the head of the French Geologists, understand perfectly every point in my book; whereas the English geologists misunderstand everything about it. I mention this because when I publish the volcanic part of the 'Vestiges' it may call attention to the first part."

Part II of the "Vestiges of the Molten Globe" was printed and published in Honolulu in 1887 under Mr. Green's own superintendence, but at a time when his health was beginning finally to give way. Only a few copies of the work reached England, and these were sent by him personally to leading scientific men.

In the appendix to Part II Mr. Green, with the object of illustrating volcanic action, gives a graphic description of expeditions in 1859-1860 to the craters of Loa, Kea and Hualalei and to the lava lake at Kilauea; with goat hunters for guides he spent days and nights in observing the fissures in the mountain sides and the streams of white hot lava spreading over the plateaux. He was then in the prime of life and had fond of athletic sports. He was a famous rider and gymnast. His cleverness as well as his thoroughly reliable character made him a favorite with his teachers and school-fellows. In his sports he was eager and high-spirited, but in general he was studious, taciturn and very absent-minded. This last quality he seems to have retained. Most English readers are acquainted with Miss Bird's charming account of her visit to the "Hawaiian Archipelago." Some may remember G., "who sat profoundly absorbed" in the contemplation of lava jets at Kilauea. When Miss Bird, fatigued with her day's sightseeing at the burning lake, was anxious to make the tea, the bringing of which had been entrusted to her companion, it was discovered that G.—had forgotten the tea. Mr. Wm. Lowthian Green, thus immortalized by the fair traveller, was a man of middle height, with delicate features, pale complexion, a broad and high forehead and curly, dark brown hair. The curl he used to scrupulously straighten when a boy; it was considered "girlish" in those days to have curly hair. The hair, as well as a nervous, active temperament, he inherited from his mother, who was partly of Scottish descent. On the paternal side of his house, Mr. Green had Italian blood in his veins. This mixture of nationalities is common in the genealogies of commercial people.

In his foreign home he was happy in the devotedness of a wife and loving daughter and in the kindness of many personal friends, some of whom were fellow-workers in geology. As man of business and Minister of State, he had earned the respect of both natives and foreigners in Hawaii. His last and only illness he bore patiently. He was no doubt troubled with a desire natural to authors to live long enough to see the value of his scientific labors acknowledged. His faith in his geological theory was intense. He may have chafed at the supercilious neglect of his book by English writers, but his last moments were cheered by a glow of recognition from French and Belgian men of science.

Mr. Green's latest literary effort was a courteous notice of J. D. Dana's most recent contribution to geological science, a work in which some of Green's statements had been referred to. His reply was reprinted in 1890 in pamphlet form and must have been dictated when he was almost physically incapable of holding a pen. His mind to nearly the hour of his death remained bright and active.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## DATA OF SUGAR

## The Situation In the Tropics.

A Valuable Article on the Productive Resources of Various Cane-Producing Centers.

In the Political Science Quarterly for December Prof. John F. Crowell describes the present condition of the cane sugar industry in tropical countries, with special reference to the European competition of the beet sugar product and to the probable effect of the recent acquisition of the cane growing countries by the United States.

After reviewing the situation in detail in these various countries, the writer considers the part which the United States and her tropical dependencies are now playing, or are about to play, in the development of the cane industry. This, he admits, is problematic. It will probably be some time before we shall be independent of foreign supply in meeting domestic consumption. The total product of sugar in 1899 from all the sources under the control of the United States, including cane, beet, maple and sorghum, is barely 1,000,000 tons, while the country consumes 2,000,000 tons annually.

Production in Hawaii has been stimulated under reciprocity arrangements for the past twenty years, but all her natural cane lands are now under cultivation and probably the limit of production has been reached. The annual product is now about 250,000 tons. The Philippines annually produce about 250,000 tons.

Except in the Island of Negros, where European mills exist, the methods of cultivation and of manufacture are antiquated and therefore expensive; and estates are small, not more than a dozen producing 1,000 tons of sugar per year, though this is the daily product of many Cuban factories. "The labor problem," says Professor Worcester, "is a most serious one, because of the ease with which the natives of the tropics can get a livelihood and the consequent difficulty of holding native labor to its contract. Importation of Chinese labor into the Philippines is fraught with social dangers."

In Cuba the year before the insurrection broke out, the product amounted to more than 1,000,000 tons. Last year it was 300,000 tons.

In Puerto Rico the sugar industry is nearer dead than alive; for though it still yields annually about 50,000 tons, its methods are as backward as those of most of the older cane sugar islands in the West Indies. The land system, the labor system, and the transport facilities, as well as the methods of manufacture, are such as, under modern conditions of competition, must bankrupt any industry. The redeeming feature is the presence of the thousands of small peasant holdings, occupied by households accustomed to cultivate canes.

In Puerto Rico, as in Cuba, the sugar industry must be recognized on a sounder economic basis if it ever regains its former prestige. And no basis of development will be solid which does not encourage native proprietorship in land as a cornerstone. The wage system cannot develop the normal degree of economic resources in tropical labor. It may extinguish native labor, as has been done largely in Hawaii in the interest of the sugar industry, by importing migratory hordes from whatever country is willing to lend its subjects to such exploitation. But we are pledged to administer these islands in the interest of their native peoples. Of all the difficulties in the way of Cuban restoration, the land problem and the labor problem are the most formidable. We must never forget that the collapse of Spanish dominion was equally the collapse of an old economic regime, tottering on the verge of dissolution from the exhaustion of capital and of labor, even at the time of its output of over 1,000,000 tons of sugar a year (1894-95).

There is as yet no adequate economic analysis of Cuban conditions furnishing facts from which one could deduce the outlines of a rational sugar policy for the United States to follow.

Yet the writers of books on Cuba give glimpses of conditions that clip the wings of prophecy, and force upon us the conclusion that nothing short of a thorough-going transformation of the relations of the people to the land will suffice to develop the sugar resources of Cuba, under the quickening impulse of capital. If, therefore, the United States proposes to administer her new territory in the interest of the native population, it will be necessary to place the permanent welfare of all economic interests above the speedy exploitation of land and labor in the interest of immediate returns upon capital. This policy will take time, policy and faith as the elements required to relay the economic foundations of agricultural Cuba. For Cuba is far above all else agricultural, not commercial or industrial; and to agriculture must we look for the key to the tropical sugar situation, here as elsewhere.

As things stand now, Germany continues to control the world's sugar situation—not because of any superiority over the tropics in machinery, nor because of the advantage of fiscal bounds over tropical resources of the soil, but because all the natural advantages under the prevailing slipshod methods of tropical cane cultivation are more than counterbalanced by the scientific methods of European agriculture applied to beet-farming. When the tropics apply to the cultivation of canes (which covers half the cost of producing sugar) the same degree of scientific attention that has been given to the methods of manufacturing the canes into sugar, then—and not until then—need the beet-sugar interests of Europe look to their laurels under the present conditions of the trade.



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It is so pure, sweet, and wholesome that young and old may take it with equal pleasure and benefit. Its mission is to cool and cleanse the blood in eczema and other torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritations, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, soothe and heal the itching, burning skin and speedily complete the cure.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

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Fortuna General Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Total Funds at 31st December, 1898, £13,959,000.

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3—Life and Annuity Funds ..... 10,307,099 17 11

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Read the Advertiser.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, February 26.  
O. B. R. Australia, lawless, for San Francisco.  
H.M.R. Mauna Loa, Sumner, for Lahaina, Matala Bay, Kona and Kau.  
S.M.R. Nihau, Thompson, for Waimea.

S.M.R. James M. Green, for Kauai.  
Am. bk. Northern Light, Challegton, for San Francisco in ballast.  
Am. schr. Mary Dodge, Gleason, for San Francisco with sugar.  
S.M.R. Lehua, for Molokai.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

S.M.R. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai.  
U. S. A. T. Warren, Hart, from Manila via Guam 11½ days from latter port.

R. M. S. Aorangi, Hay, 12½ days from Brisbane.

Br. bark East African, Decent, from anchor in offing.  
Sch. Blanche & Ella, from Hawaii.  
Sch. Lady, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

S.M.R. Claudine, from Maui ports.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

## Tuesday, February 20.

S.M.R. Helene, McAllister, from Hawaii ports; 2,220 bags sugar, deck load of cattle.

S.M.R. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kilauea, February 19; 6,900 bags sugar.  
Br. schr. Carlisle City, Aitken, from Yokohama, February 5; 700 tons coal; 252 immigrants.

S.M.R. J. A. Cummings, Searle, Oahu ports.

Br. sp. Inverness-shire, Peattie, 5 days from Honolulu.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Am. sp. John McDonald, Storer, for Hilo.  
Haw. bark Nuuanu, Josselyn, for Kauai.

S.M.R. Upolu, Henningsen, for Hawaii.  
Am. schr. Henry Wilson, Johnson, for the Sound.

R. M. S. Aorangi, Hay, for Victoria.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

Sch. Alice Kimball, Nicholson, for Kihel.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Ironclad, Pond, cruise.  
U. S. A. T. Warren, Hart, Manila via Guam, February 21.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)  
O. S. S. Australia, Lawless, San Francisco, February 14.

Aloha, Am. schr. Fry, San Francisco, January 29.

Aspice, Br. sp. Bremmer, Newcastle, February 14.

Albert, Am. bk. Griffiths, San Francisco, Feb. 16.

Ann. M. Campbell, Am. schr. A. Fridberg, Tacoma, February 8.

Am. bk. Alex. McNeil, Jorgensen, Newcastle, January 15.

Amelia, Am. bk. Weller, Port Blakely, Feb. 17.

Archer, Am. bk. Calhoun, San Francisco, January 26.

Arago, Am. bkt. Perry, Pasagua, February 12.

Berwickshire, Br. bk., Blanche, Newcastle, Feb. 17.

Chas. E. Moody, Am. shp., Anderson, Feb. 9.

Ger. sp. Caesarea, Cordis, Newcastle, January 10.

Br. bk. Conway Castle, Evans, Liverpool, January 8.

Cyrus Wakefield, Am. sp. Macloon, San Francisco, February 2.

Chas. B. Kenney, Am. bk., Anderson, Chemans, February 4.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, Tacoma, January 22.

Br. sp. Champion, Jones, Newcastle, January 18.

Defiance, Am. schr., Blom, Aberdeen, February 4.

Br. sp. Drummuir, Armstrong, Newcastle, January 30.

East African, Br. bk., Decent, Newcastle, Feb. 18.

Emma, Claudia, Am. sch., Neilson, Eureka, Feb. 11.

Forthbank, Br. bk., Young, Newcastle, January 25.

F. S. Redfield, Am. sch., Jorgensen, Tacoma, Feb. 10.

Glennessing, Br. sp., Pritchard, Newcastle, February 12.

G. W. Watson, Am. sch., Pettersson, Port Townsend, Feb. 10.

Geo. Curtis, Am. sp. Calhoun, San Francisco, February 7.

Br. sp. Hollywood, McCausley, Antwerp, January 13.

Ger. sp. H. F. Glade, Haesloop, Bremen, December 23.

Am. schr. Henry Wilson, Johnson Gray's Harbor, January 16.

Harriet G., Am. bk., Wayland, San Francisco, Feb. 16.

Br. sp. Inverness-shire, Peattie, Newcastle, January 12.

Jane L. Stanford, Am. bkt., Johnson, Newcastle, January 25.

Louis, Am. sch., Genberg, Marquesas, Feb. 17.

Am. sp. Lucile, Anderson, Tacoma, January 19.

Lancing, Br. sp., Chapman, Sydney, January 28.

Haw. bk. Mauna Aja, Smith, San Francisco, January 20.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, January 8.

Okanagan, Am. schr., Reusch, Port Ludlow, January 23.

Am. bk. Peltous, Watts, Nanaimo, January 12.

Br. sp. Poseidon, Chamberlain, Liverpool, December 25.

Haw. bk. R. P. Ritter, McPhail, San Francisco, December 29.

R. W. Bartlett, Am. schr., Nielsen, Gray's Harbor, February 1.

Skagit, Am. bkt., Robinson, Port Townsend, February 8.

S. N. Castle, Am. bkt., Lanfeld, San Francisco, February 2.

Seminole, Am. bk., Taylor, Newcastle, Feb. 17.

Sebastian Bach, Ger. bk., Wooley, Nagasaki, Feb. 17.

Solvolg, Nor. gr., Tjostolsen, Newcastle, February 2.

Haw. bk. Santiago, Engalls, San Francisco, January 21.

Over 200 feet of the frame for the shed on the channel wharf is up. The placing of the roof will begin in a day or two.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From the Croesus, per R. M. S. R. Aorangi, February 21.—Miss E. Hines, Dr. Maxwell, J. McElroy.

From Kauai, per ship Waialae, Feb. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Koub, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kaushuber, Miss Florence.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

On account of lack of accommodation at the railroad wharf the ship H. F. Glade is loading sugar at night. Her place is taken in the daytime by another vessel which is discharging coal.

The transport Warren will take a mail when leaving here. She will be coaled while repairs are being made to her steering gear. On the way from Manila one of her sailors died of fever.

The water in the filter at the Pilot Office gets so hot these days that eggs are boiled in it at noontime. They find it cheaper to boil eggs this way than to spend money for fuel for a coal stove.

Captain Campbell, who looks out for the sanitation of freight on the front, states that the new hot-air fumigator is a great success. Articles put in it for disinfecting are heated to 215 degrees.

## The Inverness-shire.

The British ship Inverness-shire arrived and anchored outside yesterday after being away six days from this port. The story of the drifting of the vessel was as given in the Advertiser some time since, after the return of Pilot Sanders. Work on the anchors was continued and the starboard anchor and chain catted at 7 o'clock Saturday night. The attempt to save the port anchor and chain was given up on the day previous, and the anchor and 105 fathoms of chain were slipped in the afternoon of Friday. During the whole time the ship was away she was within seventy miles of this port.

The loss of the chain and anchor will amount to several thousand dollars, and the capstan, which was broken in the attempt to heave in the port anchor, will have to be repaired here. It will probably be a week or ten days before the ship is ready to sail.

Harry Evans, who was aboard the ship representing the Police Department, brought the crew ashore last night on a warrant from the British Consul. The men are locked up in the police station awaiting an investigation.

They were seen in the jail last evening and make very strong complaint against the skipper, Captain Peattie, who is the commodore of Thomas Laws & Co., the second largest firm of ship owners in the world.

Captain Rennie, the stevedore, whose men were taken out to the vessel when she was in distress, is of the opinion that if this were a British port, or, if there was a British man-of-war here, the men of the crew who refused duty would be most severely dealt with.

## U. S. A. T. Warren.

The transport Warren took the place of the Aorangi at Pacific Mail wharf directly the colonial liner left. The big steamer will coal here and have some repairs made to her machinery, which will probably take until Saturday or Sunday. The Warren arrived yesterday from Manila by way of Guam. She left the former place on January 25; her run from Guam to port took eleven days and twelve hours. When she left Guam the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite and collier Brutus were there.

Her officers are: Captain, F. W. Hart; 1st officer, F. Morgan; 2nd officer, L. Murch; 3rd officer, F. Martin; 4th officer, F. Dahlstedt, and Chief Engineer French.

## Court of Inquiry.

The marine court, which is to assemble at the British Consulate this morning at 10 o'clock, will be constituted as follows:

Hon. Wm. Robert Hoare, H. B. M.'s Consul, president; Thos. Bisley Jones, master of the ship Champion of Liverpool; Francis W. Chapman, master of the ship Lance, of London; Captain Evans, master of the bark Conway Castle, of London.

The men will be represented by Geo. A. Davis, and the whole matter between master and men will be gone into.

A large room in the Consulate has been fitted up for holding the court. Being a public tribunal, the court will be open to all who desire to attend.

## Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, California.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS, Lieutenant Comdr. U. S. N. C., in Charge.

## MARRIED.

NOTT-ATWOOD.—In this city, February 21, 1900, at the residence of Mr. John Nott, on Vineyard street, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, W. B. Nott and Miss F. E. Atwood.

NAYLOR-FRENCH.—In this city, February 21, 1900, at the residence of Mr. Robert French, on Vineyard street, by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, William Naylor and Mary K. French.

## DIED.

MORGAN.—In this city, February 21, 1900, Mrs. Catherine Morgan, mother of Mrs. C. J. McCarthy and Jas. F. Morgan of Honolulu and E. J. Morgan of Kauai.

## MISSIONARIES

## Our Advices About Well-Known Workers.

## Rev. and Mrs. De La Porte and Miss Beulah Logan -- Heroine of Carolines.

SAFARIS IN OCEAN. For the last six years or so Miss Logan says the work of the mission has been carried on despite a good many adversities, but with much success and profit. The natives are always fighting among themselves, but the foreign missionaries are now endeavoring to distract them. In some districts the natives are suffering from famine, chiefly through having neglected their crops to fight.

"Traders complain of the hostilities of the natives," observed Miss Logan, "but we found that if a person was straightforward and honest, had nothing to fear. The natives are taught in the mission schools, and then sent out to teach. In many cases they disappoint us, but we can scarcely expect great results in such a short time, especially considering the reverses we have had, and the lack of support from the Government. The native population speaking the Ruk language is about 12,000. There are ten churches in the group, in charge of native teachers. The only communication which the missionaries have with the outside world is about once a year, when the mission steamer arrives with supplies."

Describing the manners and customs of the natives, Miss Logan said it was difficult to imagine the filth and vice in which they lived. The children marry when they are eight or nine years of age. Miss Logan brought a native couple to Sydney with her. The wife looks quite a child, though she is 19 years of age. Girls have no voice in the selection of their husbands. Drunkenness is not known in the group. The natives make a drink which ferments, but they do not keep it long enough for it to become intoxicating. Miss Logan's reminiscences told of a rough life, in which she had to undertake hard manual work such as no civilized woman would dream of doing. She has also been in danger of her life from the natives, whom she describes as thankless and cowardly in their natural state. It has also fallen to her lot to interfere between fighting chiefs, but she says she was never afraid. When her health improves she hopes to return to her mother in the States.

## KIHEI PLANTATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the shareholders of the above company that the SIXTH ASSESSMENT OF 10 PER CENT, OR \$5.00 per share, will be due and payable at the offices of ALEXANDER & BALDWIN on the 1st DAY OF MARCH, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,  
Treasurer.  
Honolulu, Feb. 16, 1900.  
5473-2152-3t

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT A MEETING OF THE McBRYDE Sugar Company, Limited, held on the 12th of February, 1900, the following officers and directors were elected to serve for the ensuing twelve months, viz:

President ..... Mr. D. P. R. Isenberg  
Vice-President ..... Mr. B. F. Dillingham  
Treasurer ..... Mr. T. R. Walker  
Secretary ..... Mr. T. Clive Davies  
Auditor ..... Mr. Henry Holmes  
Directors—Mr. A. M. McBryde, Mr. J. K. Farley, R. W. T. Purvis, Mr. Albert Wilcox, Mr. J. M. Lydgate, T. CLIVE DAVIES, Secretary.

5471 Secretary.

## NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, the undersigned assignee of Mederos & Decker, have this day sold to P. H. Burnette all book accounts owing to said estate. All parties indebted to said firm will make immediate payment to either S. Decker or to P. H. Burnette, corner King and Bethel streets, who will receipt for same under full power.

I. RUBENSTEIN,  
Honolulu, Feb. 10, 1900. 2153-6t

## THE UNDERSIGNED ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF ANTOINE FERNANDES, OF NORTH KONA, DECEASED, OFFERS FOR SALE ALL THE LEASEHOLDS, CHATELLS AND PROPERTY COMPRISING THE CATTLE RANCH OF THE SAID ANTOINE FERNANDES, AS AT PRESENT CARRIED ON IN NORTH KONA, HAWAII, CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF THE LEASE